WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at a Mrs. Inchester Tomody, TO MARRY OR
NOT TO MARRY: Meets Laster Wellack, John Gilbert, Cleas.
Falser, Miss Mary Common, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Factor Meant. Totwo lode with GOUTS AT THE SWAN; Messes, Fredstin Robinray, W. Holston, Young J. C. Williamson, Mrs. John Seftan, Riese
Lous Burke, Miss Mary Parent, Miss Carman.

THIS EVENING, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN: Miss Bals-men as Parthenia; Mesons J. C. Cowres, Ges. Berks, J. G. Burnert, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Balton, J. W. Eulsdell, Daivers, Barry, Miss Mary Wells.

CLYMPIC THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

John Wood, Middon Methys Scioler Mas. Kata Newton Messra.

Oes Fawart Ross. G. C. Bentheo, J. B. Stodley, C. H. Rockwell,

G. W. Gerrison, J. H. Stodley, G. Ga. Kanes, James Lewis, J. J.

Biot. J. J. Leigh, G. H. Marton.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 12—Resolt of Mr. Berney Williams. SHANDV MAGUIRE, Or. THE IDOT OF THE SHANNON-IN AND
DUT OF PLACE—BARNEY THE BARON: Mr. and Mrs. Berney

BROADWAY THEATER.
THER EVENING, at E SOLON SHINGLE: Mr. John E. Owest
FRE LAVE INDIAN: Mr. John E. Oweta. WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE HYPOCHONDRIAC-THE SERIOUS FAMILY: Mr. Chrise Maries. Supported by the entire Company.

THIS AFFERDOM, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 78 THE EARTHQUAKE, OR THE SUPERVEY OF THE RILE-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSTIES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, JACK AND GULL WENT UP THE HILL.
Dr. G. L. Fox as Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, at a EQUASTRIAN as d GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Bolmenn, Lutle Clarine, Master Brigits, Mr. James E. Coole, Mile. Carlotts de Berg.

THIS EVEN NO. TANKS AND STREES.
BLES OLD TIMES ROUSE FLOWART LES MISSE
BLES OLD TIMES ROUSE PLATANTON FESTIVAL SCENE
GOILD DADBY SALIEUX, ST THE JEW OF CHAPMAN SC.
SAFE, Dan By St, Robin Howerd, N. Seymond, Not Brysta.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

THIS EVENING, CONCERT, the first of the Second Series under the direction of Mr. J. S. Tamason, Miss Lizzle Allein, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Henri B. Lowerve, Mr. Z. L. Sampson, "Tamason's Vorsi Quartet," and a Select Chorus.

THIS EVENTING. Mr. Albert Russel in PRESTIDIGITATION of VENTRILOQUISM.

Business Notices.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT 0.25

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

TO BE POUND IN THE CITY. AT PRICES THE MOST REASONABLE,

18 AT RAYMOND'S

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Followet.,

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE.-The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Vermieras Congres is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomech cause irritation and often prolonged sickness and can be removed only by the nast of a cure remody, which will be

BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS are carefully prepared from from and spices of the best quality, and chal-Isolgo competition. Their universal access is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal Proveyors, Confectioners and Ho-

FOR PERSONS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR THE

The Same Deposit Co.

of New York

well take charge of Sixtus Flare and other valuables, Bonos,

Wells, &c., and well

A. Ac., and will

REST SHARL SAPES

at \$20, \$31, \$40, \$40, \$40, \$40 per sensor. In their
FREMAND INDOMESIA PLOOP STATE.

In the New Marks and absolute or give Proof Building.
No. 14: BROADWAY, CRESSED, LIMENTS ST.
FRENCIS H. JENES, President.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

PRIMETER YOUR HEALTH.

DR. LENGINGS FOOT AND HIMS BUTTERS

STORMS AND SAID, STORMS. Desperon. Conference, Humors of the
Blood and Sain, Straffica, Desperon. Conference, Indignation, January,
George Despite, 2nd R. Lore Blooms, George Despite, &c.

1241 by all drugslets.

EVERDELE'S WEDGENG-CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad by, N. Y.-All the latest styles of Cards, French Note-Paper, Monatana, Silvey Plates, 5. 3,500 Buicks per hour are made by the "Na-

TINNAL Which is a day tempering machine, and the bricks made by H will stand all Climaton. These made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to first. ARRAM \$20,000
Reges. General Agent, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. The

WHITE THE HATTER furnishes to his friends and the Public generally the Latest Styles and the Best Quality of Hars and | Pffts

Knox's TRIUMPH would be a very appropriate designation for the Spring style of Gentlemen's Hars introduced by

equal as regards the fibrio and general appearance. He has intro-duced a great many different styles searon after season, but the present one certainty eclipses all its producestory.

SUDDEN DEATH — Few persons are aware that Hernia (commently as led Repture) it one of the most dangerous dis-cases which afflicts suffering instally. But each is the fact. One of our greatest men has just been called from vitorious health to eternity. The only sale applicance that on he found in the world for cuting that different in principle and action from all others. Sold by droggists throughout the country, or at the office of White's Fatest-Leven Truss Compant, No. 600 Breadway.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLANTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and wastranted perfectly dry. Also a large assurtment of Bankers' and MARYIN & Co., 265 Stdway, and 721 Chestnubst., Phila-

NO DISAPPOINTMENT-NEVER FAILS. SWATER'S CISTRUST Curve in from 12 to 48 hours. SWATER'S CISTRENT Curve Habbing Piles, tool" Curse Inding Piles, "Tetter. Itoh" Sait Rheum, "Tetter. Itoh" Sait Rheum, "Tetter. Itoh" Sait Rheum, "Tetter. Itoh" Itoh" Sait Break Rash, "Tetter. Propared only by Dr. Swayne & San, Philadelphia, Said by Damas Bannus & Co., No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS FOR HATTER AND STORES.

They cannot be picked.
They have no springs.

Ket weighs only one granter of an otice.

Nartin & Co., No. 200 Broadway, New York,

Nartin & Co., No. 724 Chestout at, Philadelphia.

Also, Marvin's Patent Fire and Eurgist Proof Sales.

A SURE REMEDY.
"Downer's C. B. B. of Fix TROCKES," for Coughs, Colds, Sure
Threat, Houseness, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 533 Hudson st.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF GENIN'S HAT-STORE, No. 513 Broadway, are the extensive facilities it affords for the display of the fashions, and the complete reflex of the latest styles of Europe and America in all departments of Plans and Fancy Hatting, which its limitage etcol presents.

Labins, Spring has Come; and if you wish beau-ulful Boors and Smors for yourselves and families, patronize Millen & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its marinal effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as thought sure ours for Elecumatism ever known to man. DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCKES, for Coughs, Colfs, Catarth, Bronchille, Asthens, Houseness, &c. Dame & Co. No. 438 Fourth-ave., or C. Fox. No. 21 Barclay at.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
WILLSON, WATNOTE & Co.,
First-ave., corner Thirty-sinth-st.,
have the largest stock of LUMBER in the city, which they sell in competition with the Allany and Top Yards.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world.
Perfoxt, natural, reliable, harmless and instantaneous in effect. The gamulon is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggiets.
Pactory, No. 81 Barclay at. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FINELE & LYON'S NEW SEWING-MACHINE .- Where any one sending us orders for two Machine sent. Send for Circulars. No. 581 Bross GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCE SEWING MACRINES. for family use. if a 495 Broadway. HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufecturer. Grover & Earne Sewing Machine Company, No. 65 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING CHIME and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE IG. 625 Broadway. A TIGHT STITCH WITH A SINGLE THREAD! San Report of "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines." Sent free, with Samples of Work. Will.cox & Gishs S. M. Co., No. 500 Broadway.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ASSE, SUPPORTEES, &C.—MARIE & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vosey et. Lody attendant. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-

WIGS, TOUPERS, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual

UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPAST of Syracus, N. Y.

CARD CAPTERS. Insures against Accidents of all kinds. A. A. Howkert, Product. G. F. Constoon, Vice-President, T. F. Additional Secretary, F. W. and H. B. Gaths, General Agents.

Guishal Representation Covernor of New York. The Hop. Honarto Shymoun, Utica, N. Y. DEAS RICHMOND, Buffillo, N. Y.

The Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, Licel Cov. of M. Y.

The Hon. THOMAS G. ALFOIDS, Holes-1997, of N. Y.

USTERD STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 75 ERRADWAY, N. Y.,

In the Union Trust Company's Of he, notil the lat of Maynezt, when they will occupy their Office No. 18 Wall-st, now occupied by Francis T. Walker's Res.

John Shawille, No. 13 Management St., Jersey Gity, Genera Agent for Jorsey City, Hadson City, Hobeken and Newark,

Agents wanted.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES .- Owing to extensive TANOS AT HIBUCED I ADDRESS A very large assort-rations to be made in Stere No. 411 Broadway, a very large assort-t of new and second hand. Pianos, will be said at groully reduced as before the lat of May. 30 Pianos. Blancomovs and Causar Honore Warras.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISing Agents, No. 37 Parknow, New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribuna, and all the new spapers in the United States

New-York Duily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1868.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverla intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a courenty for his good faith, Als bearness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tara

usu," New York. We cannot dudorteke to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS EXOTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henricita, Coscon Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sair of THE TRIBUNE.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour on possible. If received after process they cannot be comfied under their proper heads.

ROOK CITY FALLS, N. Y .- We would be pleased blear from Mr. H. Van Ostrand, Postmaster.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Nova Scotian at Portland and the Africa at Halifax we have news from Europe to April 15, Africa at Halifax we have news from Europe to April 15, three days later than that previously received.

We receive no later facts from Germany, but only reports and rumors which contradict each other. It seems, however, to be certain that the Minor States will be almost upon more an opposing, at the Federal Diet, the designs of Prussia. The French Embassador in Berlin is said to have denied the right of the German States to a radical reconstruction of Gormany without the concurrence of the parties to the Vienna Congress.

In the English Parliament the debate on the Reform bill has begin. Mr. Gladstone, on April 12, moved the second reading, and Earl Grossenor moved the amendment, of which he had given notice in favor of positioning the question until the entire scheme was laid before Parliament.

GENERAL NEWS.

Six wretched men, five of them butchers, were yesterday present for cruelty to dumb animals. They were locked to, and will to-lay be dealt with by Mr. Justice Dowling, who has some appreciation of the crime with the commis-tion of which these persons are charged, and is fearless mough to enforce a good wholesome results if it shall ap-more described.

During January and February the excess of passengers west to Chicago over those returning castward was 3,800 each month. In Murch the excess was 5,400, and in April 1 will reach 10,900, "Westward the Star of Empire," &c.

The number of choiera patients at Quarantine, at time of writing, the last report was 97. The number of patients merenses, but the ratio of fatality grows less. The disease a thought to be now under control.

Accounts as to Mrs. Davis visiting her husband, appear to vary. The Montreal dispatch says she will leave at once to see her spouse; that from Washington intimates that she will do no such thing.

The Governor of Vancouver's Island exchanged saluta-tions yesterday with President Johnson over the comple-tion of the submarine telegraph line connecting that island with the main land.

Some ruffians went to a circus performance lately near Criticades, Kr., and being decided at the control of the Sittenden, Ky., and being denied admittance, they fired everal shots into the tent, killing one man and wounding

There is the prespect of a lively lawsuit growing out of certain level inclusives of the New-York Mail Steamer Company at New-Orleans. The damage claimed is The 37th and 71st Regiments paraded yesterday. Each made a highly creditable appearance. The 71st was presented with a stand of colors by the City Government.

tions appropriate to the death of President of that organization. to the death of Dr. J. M. Smith, an ex-

A man has been uncarthed in Massachusetts who claims o know all about the Burdell murder and the antecedent ircumstances attending it. A suspicious schooner is reported on the sea. She is un-sually large for a vessel of her class, files the English flag, ad carries a pivot gun.

and carries a pivot gan.

It is reported from Pottsville, Ps., that coal is now selfing in that region as low as it did in the first year of the

James Glennon was hanged at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of his wife about a year age George Schmidt, charged with murdering Hugo Weich-er, is on trial in the Brooklyn County Court,

Gold closed yesterday at 1277, and was firm all day. The European news has affected Government stocks unfavorably and the 7.30s are 1201 lower. Money on call is quoted 4 25.2 Cent. For Commercial paper the rates are 6,227 for prime, and 829 for good bills. Sterling Exchange has been quite active, and 1021 has been paid for prime bills.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

APRIL 26.—A bill was introduced to provide for payment of claims on account of Quartermasters' stores, &c., which was referred. A petition was presented for the exulsion of Garret Davis. A resolution appropriating \$2,100,000 for expenses of collecting the customs was passed. The bill to facilitate postal and military communication was taken up and debated. Without taking a vote the Senate went into Executive Session and then ad-

нойзя. Bills were passed to remit certain duties; to facilitate the settlement of the U. S. Treasurer's accounts; to charthe relief of paymasters; and to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. A bill was reported to apprepriate \$25,000 for cleaning Washington City. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated at length, but no vote was reached. After receiving aundry petitions, and accomplishing some routine business, the House ad-

The Government bave so far made preparations for the trial of Jeff. Davis as to appoint counsel for the prosecution. The gentlemen selected are Messrs. not, in his opinion, the recognition of the Mexi-Evarts of New-York, Clifford of Massachusetts, and Rousseau of Kentucky.

Gen. O. S. Ferry is suggested as a Union candidate for U. S. Senator from Connecticut at the ensuing election. The western part of the State, wherein Gen. Ferry is at home, has had no U. S. Senator for a good many years, and seems to be stirring in his behalf.

Mr. Nicholson of Delaware and M. H. R. seem to be in possession of information which has not yet Mr. Druyn de Lhuys, in reply, thinks that reached the public generally. Mr. Nicholson objects to making "Whites" and "Blacks" constitutionally and legally equal. Mr. Nicholson affirms that "the versation, quotes Mr. Bigelow as having said that "the races are entirely distinct." Mr. Nicholson, having eyes to see, ought to know better. The two races are Government of the Emperor might show more disposiabout as distinct as Saxons, Anglo-Saxons, Celts and Normans-races years ago so beautifully blended that we question whether Mr. Nicholson knows, or could guess with any approximation to accuracy, to which he himself belongs, the fact being, probably, that he belongs to all four. Much he knows about it, how-

We affirm that the late "servile race," as it is called, is no race at all. Some of its members are black, some yellow, some white enough to pass in a crowd, and some colorless enough to pass in a select and small party. The less said about "distinctness" the better. when we have the quadroon, the mulatto, the mestiso, and all manner of fractional tints with not a few of ling existence of an agency to prevent cruelty to ani-

States Scuate, the darks and the lights had an equal | and imprisonment in the penitentiary. share. Quoud Col. Johnson, there was no "distinction" to be fairly drawn between them. Now if Mr. Nicholson is so stubbornly devoted to his theory of races, considering white blood to be such an aristomust keep a certain amount of white blood from voting masse, after having already inflicted upon at all. Under such circumstances, does Mr. Nicholson them the sufferings incident to war and the think it really worth while to keep up these delicate humiliation attendant upon defeat." Were this Mr. "distinctions."

LIQUOR AND LAW.

the powers and duties of the Board of Excise to the from Ohio did not ask for vengeance, but for justice; Health Commission must have realized that it is | that he did not rush to make the South a Poland, or thoroughly and flagrantly dishonest. These oracles | imitate the Austrian rule in Hungary, and it is due to the Sunday traffic are novel. Thus The Herald says: injustice. the Sunday traffic are novel. Thus The Herald says:

"It forbids the keeping open of liquor shops after 12 o'cleck at night, and completely closes them on Sunday. To respectable dealers, such a law is unnecessary. The Sunday law can never be enforced among that immense class of population who have been accustomed to make Sunday a day of pastime and recreation. They are as religiously addicted to making the Sabbath a day of pleasure and innecent rural amusement as other classes of our people are to making it a day of church-going."

-Now the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York (chap. XX., title 8) explicitly provide that

"There shall be no shooting, bunting, fishing, sporting, playing, horse-racing, gaming, frequenting of tippling-houses, or any unlawful exercises or pastimes, on the first day of the week, called Sunday.

"No person shall expose to sale any wares, merchandise, fruit, herba, goods or clothes, on Sunday, except meats, talk and fish, which may be sold at any time before nine o'clock in

the morning.

No keeper of an inn or tavers, or of any ale house, or per-ter-house, or grocery, nor any other person authorized to retail strong or spirituous fiquors, shall on Sanday sell or dispose of any ale, porter, strong or spirituous liquors, excepting to lodgers in euch inns or taverns, or to persons actually travel-ing on that day in the cases allowed by law.

the License act of 1857; we rest on the established and recognized statute law of the State, as it has existed for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. We doubt that it was ever for absence of any general expression of loyalty on the one moment lawful to sell liquors to those who are "religiously adicted to making the Sabbath a day of on the soil of what is now the State of New-York,

If those who wish to make Sunday a day of pleasure and joliity-dedicated to Bacchus instead of Jehovah -see fit to take an appeal from the law to the people who are the fountains of law, it is their right to do so.

Richmond Examiner-Rebel throughout and to the At the first block, this seems wholly incredible,

"At the first blush, this seems wholly incredible, and we confess that we have been with difficulty concinced of its eatire truth and that, too, very much against our sail. That this man, who had at least been invested with an history degree in our Government, by the grace of President Johasses, who had been welcomed among us as at least a sort of King Log, who would do us no harm if he could do us no great, and with the sincerest degines to have the State rebublished as soon as practicable—that this item, so raised, as welcomed, and so full of a simulated friendship for us, should now prove an ingreste to his enumber beneficier, should sew offull disappoint the hopes be in of his own professions, is a thing tes monatrous to invite an easy credition. But we will submit facts to a candid world—facts that are already known, and facts that can be proved, if questioned—and by these let Francis II. Petrpetit by indiged."

The Examiner proceeds to show, inferentially, that

The New York Academy of Medicine has passed reside. Gov. Peirpoint influenced Senator Willey to vote to pass the Civil Rights bill over the Veto:

pass the Civil Rights bill over the Veto:

"Thus has King Leg become King Stork. Thus has the strong proclivity of Peirpoint overcome his late resolutions of good behavior. The cat that was transformed into a fine lady did not more fatally betray bereeft in her involuntary chose of the monae than has this man revealed his real character in this recent transaction. We have heretofore endeavored to deceive ourselves shaut him, but the mask is form from him now, and we see him in his true features. The murder is out. We not only have a Radical among us, but over us. The friend of Summer and Stevens fills our highest office, labors against our known interests, and diligently seeks occasions to outrage us. There are more facts than we have mentioned that go to show how fully he is, soul and body, an enemy to Virginia and Andrew Johnson. Remarks and acts of als here within the past few days (which we are not now at liberty to disclose) tell plainly that he has suid himself completely to the Radicals, and that he is prostituting the influence of his position to an inter opposition to the President's wise plan of reconstruction. In taking leave of this worthy, we commend him earnestly to the cratitude of the people, and to the special consideration of the President of the United States."

—Is not this cool, from a Rebel whom Gen. Terry

-Is not this cool, from a Rebel whom Gen. Terry was recently obliged to silence, in speaking of the always loyal Governor of his State? Is n't it a pity that the amiable being is n't properly represented in Congress !

MEXICO.

The additional diplomatic correspondence between which we publish this morning, is of great interest. It treats of the negotiations which immediately preceded and led to the resolve of the French Government to make an official announcement of the prospective former owners of slaves think that some of withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. France ter the West Indies Telegraph Co., with amendments; for desired, in the first place, to have her right to make war on Mexico recognized by the Government of the United States. This was readily granted.

> But the point to which France attributed a much greater importance was the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States. According to a dispatch from Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister in Washington, Mr. Bigelow, at an interview, asked him (Drouyn de Lhuys) whether or can Empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the recall of the French troops. Mr. Bigelow, in a note to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, regards this statement as not in accordance with what he uttered on that loccasion. What he really did say was that "the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiers before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their presence." there is no real difference between the two statements. and, in again summing up the substance of the con-United States being informed of the intention of the tion to entertain the idea of recognition." It seems to follow from these dispatches that the

French Minister of Foreign Affairs understood the American Minister in Paris to intimate that after the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico the United States would be found willing to recognize the Empire. But he acknowledges that this was only an opinion of the American Minister, without pledging his Government to any positive policy. Yesterday five more cruel butchers were arrested

and punished. This is a novel and inspiring fact in the hard life of the town, and plainly shows the work

mixed blood, and not belonging to any pure "race" meat in very small wagons. One of the calves fell departs from voting any one who has been on the side whatever! Mr. Richard M. Johnson, once Vice- ont of a wagon for the second time and "struck the of the Union throughout our late struggle! President, is currently believed to have had two sets | pavement head foramost." We are pleased to observe of children-a dark-colored set and a light-colored that Justice Dowling has in every instance promptly set. Yet of the blood of this warrior and statesman, exacted the full fine, and promises the barbarians hereof this killer of Tecumseh and ruler over the United after brought before him a fair chance for both fine

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The recent speech of the Hon, Mr. Shellabarger, in the House of Representatives, has excited a good deal cratizing fluid, we beg leave to ask him if it be not a of attention. We recognize it as as one of the ablest great sin and shame to deny to the really colored speeches of the present Congress-which is saying a that right which Col. Johnson so prized that he would great deal, when we consider the number of good have tomahawked the man bold enough to deny it? speeches that have already been delivered. An at-So that we must really have practical ethnologists at | tempt has been made to represent Mr. Shellabarger the polls to decide upon the blood of voters, or we as willing to punish "millions of people en Shellabarger's position, we should find but little difficulty in agreeing with our cotemporary that it would against the act of our recent Legislature transferring are very certain, however, that the representative The sentiment of universal amnesty and universal

growth of the war. Nor do we find him accepting any such doctrine in his speech. The power of excluding from the ballot-box those who-have aided in the Rabellion is not made to favor the exclusion of the mass of the common people, "unless it shall appear that they continue incorrigibly disloyal and insubordinate to our laws." This saving clause would be satisfactory to even the President bimself. A "disloyal" and "insubordinate" people should meet the penalty of disloyalty and insubordination. People who steal are put in jail. Citizens predisposed to arson are placed beyond the reach of fire and faggot. -We have here quoted none of the provisions of Disloyalty in its way is as much a crime as arson or larceny, and should be restrained and punished with as much firmness. We must have a Government that rests upon the will of the loyal people; and, in the part of White Robels in the South, we have ventured to demand the bestowal of the franchise upon the pleasure," since the first civilized colony was planted | Black Loyalist. Mr. Shellabarger's logic must arrive at the same results, and so must that of every prudent,

tion of the American people. We should be very sorry

to find a representative so sensible as Mr. Shellabar-

conscientious man who looks this question of Reconstruction full in the face. We therefore hasten to rescue Mr. Shellabarger from the injustice of an enemy who assails him under They are a part of the people, and have a right to | the garb of friendship. He well argues that to try, propose any change or repeal of laws that they judge | convict and execute the millions who have aided the desirable. But let them do this squarely, manfully; Rebellion in the South is both "national dishonor and and not raise a dishonest clamor as though the new death." Even to limit exclusion to "chiefs of rebeiact transferring the duties of the Board of Excise was lion," is of no practical moment. The chiefs of the in their way. That act simply makes better provision for the enforcement of what has ever been the law of with it. Nay, more; the exclusion would be a mark our State. And no good citizen will find fault with of recognition on the part of the Government of more those who merely execute an undoubted law. If he value than any office of trust or profit. The deem it a bad law, he will thank whoever enforces it, emigrants from France exerted a greater influ-The Board of Alderman restorday considered the property of rebuilding Washington Market on its present site. The Board of Councilmen took measures looking to as to bring it distinctly before the people for site. The Board of Councilmen took measures looking to a celebration of the next Fourth of July.

deem it a bad law, he will thank whoever enforces it, so as to bring it distinctly before the people for ence over the German border than in Paris. The Board of Councilmen took measures looking to revision or repeal.

The Board of Alderman vesterday considered the property of rebuilding Washington Market on its present site. The Board of Councilmen took measures looking to a select influence over the German border than in Paris. William found more trouble from the Jacobites at St. Germaine's than all the country squires and at St. Germaine's than all the country squires and Gov. Pelrpoint of Virginia, it is sail, favored the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Whereupon, The We can never help the deserving Loyalists by punishing the Rebels of the South. The hour of vengeance was super create a policy of justice. We is past. We must create a policy of justice. We of copartnership between the British Free Traders and can permit the Rebels of the South to go their way- the unreconstructed Rebels of the South. to work, and live, and vote, or go to Brazil, or do whatever they please-provided we give the Union men of the South an inducement to sustain the flag. This is the statesmanship of the hour, and our friends will see it sooner or later.

loyal and law-abiding State, and we suppose she is, men work for. Canning, while in office, journeyed to judged by his standard of loyalty and obedience to Paris, to convince Minister de, Villele of the wisdom The Examiner proceeds to show, inferentially, that laws. Kentucky and her Senator agree in hating of international Free Trade, and to persuade him to "niggers," in denouncing the Freedmen's Bureau, follow the action of England in that direction. He the world can offer at this day. Their fingers seemed guided

troops. Pro-Slavery intolerance has not abated its mad zeal because of emancipation. The whites consider that the Freedmen's Bureau has been abolished | dustry, France will not fail to avail herself of the by the President's Veto. They have organized present example of England." bands of "Regulators" and "Nigger-Killers," consisting mainly of returned Rebel soldiers, whose business it is to prevent the employment of the blacks by burning the houses of those who do yet doubtful, however, if the act was not premature. employ them, by flogging and murdering the blacks themselves, and other like methods. Gen. Ely testifies that but for the to or excited by these bands, there would be no difficulty in finding good homes the Governments of France and the United States, and employment for the freedmen. The civil authorities have neither the power nor the disposition to protect the blacks against such outrages. Public opinion is on the side of the "nigger-killers;" the their rights still remain, and the courts sustain them by their adjudications. The reports of Gen. Ely and Capt. Merrill do not rest on general statements; they give particulars of many outrages; they present a minute picture of the state of society at this moment existing in Kentucky. We should like to ask the most embittered opponent of the Freedmen's Bureau what he thinks of Kentuckycivilization, and what chance of protection he supposes the negro would have without the Bureau. The State has passed no laws to protect them, nor does it permit them to testify in State Courts. Even where the freedmen are at work, they are working under contracts of which there is no record, which could not b enforced by law, and which public opinion would justify the planters in breaking the moment a "nigger" gets impudent enough to demand his pay. It is worth noticing that the most exasperating offense of a freedman is to have borne arms in defense of the Gov. ernment. Should a colored soldier dare to retain any mark of his service in the Union armies, he is shot down But it is quite in order to wear Rebel uniforms, with C. S. A. waist belts, and plenty of pistols to shoot loyalists on sight. And yet, Kentucky has never been out of the

Union. She has always had two Senators in Congress-though they never seemed quite sure whether the Congress was in Washington or in Richmond. She was excepted from the Emancipation Proclamation; she refused to ratify the anti-Slavery amendment; she was allowed her own way in most matters relating to her own affairs. Her gratitude is manifested by a desperate hostility to the Government and the most malignant vindictiveness toward her emancipated slaves. If this be true of loyal Kentucky, what is likely to be true of the insurgent States !

The Missouri Republican favors us with some words

the late slaves more nearly colorless than their late | mals. The cases happened to belong to a very com-

THE EMIGRES. We have short answer for such plaints as Mr.

Henry Watkins Allen sends from the Confederate camp in Mexico; and yet we cannot rejoice that even the late Rebel and quondam defiant Governor of Louisiana has come to grief. Mr. Allen complains unjustly that we sneer at the destitute exiles who have been once again fooled by the science of Maury and the speculation of Harris. Let us call to Mr. Allen's mind the extraordinary bounce and gasconade with which these gentlemen opened their enterprises; how Mr. Maury became a Mexican and an Imperialist: how that Mexico was made up of "magnificence" and "hospitality," in all his manifestoes to deluded immigrants; how that the vulgar Isham G. Harris of unsavory memory reveled on his estate at Cordova ("drawing his ice from the Popocatapetl") perhaps talking bad grammar with his boot-legs on a rail of the haclenda, and sneering at the poor Mexicans as "the be "an act of vengeance that should be reserved for most worthless population on earth;" how that Whoever heeds the clamor of the grogshop oracles the most heartless despotisms of the Old World." We Maximilian himself revived the infamous and villainous code and usages of peonage in order to satisfy such men and tempt the emigration of those remorselessly ready to reenslave Mexicans when their own colored countryconstantly assert or assume that the restrictions on Mr. Shellabarger that we should rescue him from this men could be enslaved no longer. Happily, Maximilian failed in his promises of land and peonage, and he and they (the charlatan Maury among them) suffrage is rapidly commanding the respect and atten- deserved to fail. As to Maury's manifestoes to emigrants, Gen. Early, a more modest exile, writes home: 'Those who expect to find the beautiful and fruitful land which is described in some of the published ger refusing assent to a doctrine that is the noblest accounts, will be doomed to as sad a disappointment as that experienced by the old Spanish conquerors in their search for the fabled Eldorado." We should be sorry to hear that any deserving and repentant man finds himself a victim in having to leave a Republic to take cold comfort under an Empire.

THE ANGLO-REBEL COPARTNERSHIP BENEWED. The spirit of British Free Trade is hostile-re-

norselessly hostile. It seeks to obtain possession of the American markets as an outlet for the surplus products of the labor of British paupers, and in this endeavor would break down the imperfectly established industry of our country, impoverish our laborers, and bankrupt our manufacturers far more effectually than the combined army and navy of England could do in an open warfare. Inherently, and of necessity, British Free Frade is hostile to the United States. During the Rebellion it showed this hostility by constantly supplying the Rebels with munitions of war-by building, equipping and manning for them cruisers wherewith to devastate our commerce-by allowing the British West India islands to be depots for Rebel pirates and blockade-runners-by encouraging on the London and Liverpool money markets subscriptions to the Rebel loan, and by making Canada an asylum for Rebel conspirators and the hatching-ground of Rebel raids. Hostile during the war, and thoroughly confederate with the Rebels in their parricidal attempt to destroy the Republic, the British Free Traders still cling to that unholy alliance, and build on it their plans and their hopes to coerce us to quit manufacturing, and give them the profits and advantages of supplying us with iron and textile goods. The London Mining Journal of March 17 says:

"No improvement in the demand for manufactured iron from America can be reported, but if the feeling which the President has aroused against the extreme Republican party should have permanent, we may expect to see Southern representatives gradually relater Congress, in which case a further advance in protective duties in the interest of a class will be impossible, and in that case a renewal of American orders appears certain."

We invoke the attention of Congress to this renewal

EQUAL TRADE BEFORE FREE TRADE. Canning, the English Minister, was thoroughly an Englishman. The cosmopolitan and philanthropic

ideas he professed in his public policy he really entertained only so far as they served to strengthen and extend the manufacturing and commercial supremacy We believe Mr. Garret Davis considers Kentucky a of Great Britain. That is solely what English statesand in nullifying the Civil Rights law. Mr. Davis returned to London, baffled by the practical good has talked some treason lately, and all through the sense of the Frenchman, and enraged with the anwar talked a great deal of inhumanity. If anybody | swer made to his wily proposition, which List reports loubts that he did and does truly represent his State, | to have been as follows: "If England, in the prowe invite him to read the reports from the Freedmen's | gressive state of her industry, admits foreign competi-Bureau in Kentucky, which we print this morning. | tion more extensively than formerly, such a policy is Gen. Ely says that the intense prejudices existing in conformity with her well-understood interest; but in the forty-two counties under his jurisdiction, against | it is the well-understood interest of France now to outh the blacks and the Bureau, render the officers of grant to her own manufactures, of which the develthe latters powerless, except when supported by opment is yet imperfect, the protection which is still indispensable for them. When the time shall arrive that foreign competition shall be useful for French in-

Practical, wise man! When Napoleon made the recent Anglo-French commercial treaty with Cobden, the "time" for it seemed to have arrived. It is as But there can be no doubt whatever that the time for Free Trade between the United States and Great Britain has not arrived. Our manufactures are not developed to an equality with those of Great Britain. That is the point.

In the heat and hurry of the present, we are apt to forget that all history has a beginning, or at least a starting point visible to mortal eyes and capable of mortal comprehension. The foul bird of Secession, at present in an extremely molting, if not "dead ock " condition, passed through a pretty long chickenhood. Here is a paragraph which we copy from a newspaper printed in 1828;

Dissolution of the Union. -The Hon. William Drayton, a Repemistive in Congress from Charleston, has been charged with being a meeting at Washington, at the house of a Senster from South Caratina, when the propriety of a separation of the Union was scriptisly discussed, and has been by a responsible man in Charleston requested to answer year or may, whether he was present at such ing Col. Drayton acknowledges the authority of the querist. t declines giving an answer. What are we to infer from this? It is the rebellion indeed. It should be remembered that the Colone and his friends belong to the military party."

-This was under the exasperating influence of the ariff of 1828, which it was held would make cheap cotton cloth, such as slaves wore, dear, while it did, in reality, make them, cheaper. The hollowness of this pretense was shown when mullification finally ame, in 1832, for the obnoxious tariff had already and ast before been considerably modified. Our readers now the rest of the history.

The moral of all this is that wicked and discouented politicians never lack a subterfuge when they are bent upon evil-doing. Amiable members of Congress who are earnest for "conciliation" would do well to remember that peace can never be secured at the cost of principle. Conciliation, by all means, let us have, but not at the expense of right and justice. Such conciliation our own modern history proves to us is most likely to end in blood, ruin, waste and mortal peril. Let every honorable member by all manner of means vote his sentiments, but let him make sure that they are his sentiments, genuine and honestly adopted, and not the sentiments of some other man who has a sonorous voice and a rich stock of impudence.

In 1860 the commercial railroads within the United States had a total length of 30,793 miles, and cost respecting the Test-Oath of that State, wherein it \$1,151,530,820, and the city railroads had a length of says that our recent strictures are not well founded | 402 miles, and cost \$14,802,840. The latter depend "if the construction of some ' correct." Perhaps no more completely upon the home travel of Ameriat 211 2211, and Lagrayra at 221 2211.

cans for their passenger receipts than to the format masters. Does Mr. Nicholson need to be informed mon class of outrage on the public humanity—the struction? Will The Reputican be good enough to upon American Home Labor for the masters. that the only real people of color are those having carries of calves tied up and crowded along with used | quote that Test-Oath, and show why and wherein it | The earnings of color come almost wholly from home support. And the stockholders who have invested \$2,000,000,000 in these roads have, for every dollar they have put in, a direct personal interest in building up American manufactures into a permanent and prosperous system, and in sharply resisting the endeavors of the British Free Traders to supplant our Home Labor with Foreign Labor.

> In the discussion of the question of a Protective Tariff, every American merchant should bear in mind the vital truth-that the markets which are ruled by foreign trade are always liable to extremes of fluctua-

Musical. GERMAN OPERA.

The beautiful opera of William Tell was performed at the Academy last evening, before a pretty large audience with some changes in the cast, which did not impair the effi ciancy of the performance. The system of one dollar admis-sion, with secured seat, works tolerably well, both for the people and the management. The great mass of the public cannot afford more than a dollar, but that amount they give readily, and the proportion of lovers of music in general so ciety is very large, therefore the returns to the treasury must be satisfactory. The German Opera appeals more to the musical instinct of the people than to fashionable society; evening toilets are not demanded, and the artists are not so exerbitantly expensive in their demands for salaries; so, for these reasons, a dollar admission is reasonable, and would, in the end, we think, return more money to the management than higher

We have already spoken at length of the performance of "William Tell" by the German Company, giving it the warm praise which it deserved. Last night the performance was fully up to the standard, and seemed to afford the keenest enjoyment to the large audience. As before, the choruses, the ensemble pieces and the overture, were points of especial and enthusiastic admiration.

In our notice of "Fidelio," yesterday, we omitted to mention the splendid performance of the two fine overtures to that opera, which were played on that opposion. The second, espucially, was grandly performed, and met with a well-deserved encore, This compliment was due to the spirited style in which Mr. Nuendorf conducted them.

To-night Richard Wagner's opera of "Tannhauser" will be

performed, with a strong cast, and grand chorus and orches tra, the price of admission being \$1, with secured seat. This opera has been more talked, written about, criticized, abused opera has been more tailed, written anout, criticized, and defended, has been more successful here and condemned there, has passed through more vicissitudes than any opera ever produced in public. Wagner has a theory of his own, which stands boldly out in opposition to the recognized forms and theories of construction, and as he does not write to tickly the public ear, nor in accordance with the views of the great body of the musicians, it may well be supposed that he has rather a thorny path to travel. But he comforts himself with the belief, and his devoted disciples concur in that belief, that the public of to-day is made up of hard-headed, prejudiced and unesthetic muffs, and that he will have a true hearing in the future. So Wagner is the pillar of the music of the school, the programme school, and many men bow down to him and believe.

and unprejudiced hearing, and all who have musical taste should make a point of hearing it to night. The overture, the Pilgrim Chorus, and the March possess extraordinary beauty and dramatic power of a high character, and should alone be sufficient to attract all true lovers of music. There will be a matinee at the Academy of Music to-day at

Tannhauser is a brilliant sample of the new school, and for

that reason should arrest public attention. It deserves a fair

1 o'clock. Weber's beautiful opera, Der Freyschutz, will be performed, and the price of admission to all parts of the house will be 50 cents.

WEHLI'S MATINEE AT WALLACK'S THEATER. The announcement of the Farewell Matinée of the popular and wonderful planist, James M. Wehli, attracted a

large and brilliant audience to Wallack's Theater, comprising the most prominent ladies of the fashionable world. Our fifte of society have been so overtaxed with Matinees, Soirces, Operas, Concerts and reunions for the last six weeks, that it needed some strong excitement, such as the reappearance of Wehll, to charm them from their retfrement. Wehli was assisted by Mr. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Marie

Abbott. Mile, de Gebele, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Castle. Of course, Mr. Wohli was the center of attraction, and won on this occasion, as on all others, the most enthusiastic admira-tion. All his pieces were encored, the ladies of the andience using their hands with a velicimence altogether unusual. We have so often spoken of the unrivaled brilliancy, the unerring accuracy, and the exquisite coloring of Mr. Webli's playing, that nothing is left for us to say, but that in all these points he was as great as ever, and that we listen to him always with increased delight, and to his left hand solos with undiminished wonder. His new compositions, "The Streamlet' and "Heather-bells" are graceful, charming and effective pieces, and under his expalsitely delicate and sensitive touch, they are positively fascinating. Webli's playing is so consummate in its artistic finish, that it never tires the nearer, but begets a craving desire to hear more, which accounts for his extraordinary popularity wherever he has

Thaiberg's Norma Duet for two planes, by Richard Hoffman and Wehlf, was as perfect an example of plane-forte playing as nd brilliancy, and in all the fine artistic shadings which give the crowning finish to a performance, they left no perfection to be desired or imagined. It is needless to say that the dust was repeated on demand by acclamation.

We bid farewell to Mr. Wehlt with much regret, for he has maintained among us so invariably the genuine bearing of a true artist and gentleman. We are glad, however, to learn that he purposes to return in the Fall, bringing with him, probably, some artists, in order to renew the successes which have attended his career to the United States.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC. The sixth and last soirée of classical chamber music was given at Dodworth's Hall on the 25th inst. The attendance was far from numerous, possibly for the reason that the sixth soires followed so immediately upon the fifth, thus interfering with previous engagements. That it should be so is unfortunate, for the last some was one of the most delightful of the series. The quarters by Schumann is one of his most effective works, fresh, meiodious, and fall of invan-tion, with a fluency of imagination that keeps up the interest

to the close. It was admirably played, the artists being en rapport with each other in every particular. Schubert's Trio for piano, in B flat, is a lovely composition, broad and varied in sentiment, melodious and full of passion and expression. The artists played this with a loving spirit, oringing out all its beautiful points, with emphasis, taste and feeling. Mr. Wm. Mason has rarely played better in public than on this occasion. We think the general effect would

have been better if the cover of the plane had been raised.

The last selection was Beethoven's Quartette in E dat. Seethoven always receives full justice at the hands of the artists. Thomas Mosenthal, Matzen and Bergner, and on this occasion their performance was unexceptionable. This programme had no weak or hard spot in it; on the contrary, is gave general satisfaction, for the music was such as all could feel and understand. We trust that next season the subs tion hast of these classical chamber solvers will be trebled. If he selections were less recondite at times, if the lighter works of the clarateal writers were sometimes sandwiched between the graver compositions, they would prove more generally attractive, and would sarely bring in many who though lovers of the classical in art, are not deeply dyed in the wool of clas-

sical musical purism. POPULAR CONCERTS. Mr. J. S. Thomson announces a second series of popular concerts to be given Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons, in Dedworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The attractions for this evening are Miss Allen, soprano; Mr. J. R. Thomas, basso; Mr. Lasserve, planist, and a select quartette

Another Sensation-The Burdell Murder Case -Startling Bevelations.

The Newburyport Herald publishes a statement of Charles H. Goldon, in jail there on charges of burglary, in which he claims to have been very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her family, and knew all about the projected murder of Dr. Burdell in Bond-st. several years ago. He says, among other things, that Mrs. Cunningham offered him \$25,000 and her daughter Augusta in marriage if he would murder Dr. Burdell, by whose death (Mrs. Cunningham) he would get \$100,000. He declined the job, but took Augusta to the theater, returned with her to Bondst, and slept in the house that night, knowing before he went to bed, that the murder had been committed. The confession looks sensational, but may be true.

Personnt.

Mostreal. Thursday, April 26, 1886.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has obtained permission and will leave
by the first train to see her husband.

The schooner Harriet Gardiner, from New-York for Gloucester, with flour and grain, went ashore on Chatham beach yesterday, and is leaking badly.

Below, bark M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brig Ariomede, Remedios. Marine Disasters.

Coffee at Auction.
Panapatrona Thursday, April 25, 1866.
notion sale to-day I, 200 bags of Rio sold At the coffee at